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MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER TO DR. WARDLAW.

Soon after the discussion between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and George Thompson, a meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held, at which resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Thompson's course, arguments, &c., and in no modest terms, condemning America, including her clergy and institutions. Dr. Wardlaw made himself prominent at this meeting by a speech which called forth the following letter from Mr. Breckinridge. It will be read with interest. We have seldom seen a better specimen of a man foiling his antagonist with his own weapons. In every point of view, we think Mr. Breckinridge has well and nobly vindicated his country, and acquired new honor for himself.

To the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. of Glasgow.

Sir—I observe in the London Patriot, of last week, an abstract of the proceedings of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on the 1st of this month, at a public meeting held "for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the society in reference to the recent discussion on American Slavery, between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and Mr. George Thompson." The greater portion of the report before me, is occupied by a speech made by you on that occasion, in proposing to the meeting the following resolution, viz.—"That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the wish announced by Mr. George Thompson, to meet publicly any antagonist, especially any minister of the Gospel from the United States, on the subject of American Slavery, or on any one of the branches of that subject, was dictated by a well-founded consciousness of the integrity of his motives, and assurance of the correctness of his facts; and that the recent discussion in this city between him and the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Baltimore, has left, not merely unshaken, but confirmed and augmented their confidence in the rectitude of his principles, the purity of his motives, the propriety of his measures, the facility of his statements, and the straightforward honesty and undoubted integrity of his zeal." This motion was seconded by the venerable and respected Dr. Kildane; whose speech on the occasion is but briefly reported. Other resolutions—some of similar import, some of a general character—were off-ered and seconded by Dr. Heugh, and Messrs. Eadie, King, McLaren and Kettle. But above all, the proceedings bear the signature of Robert Graham, of Whitehall—whose venerable name is dear to every good man.

These proceedings, Sir, have relieved me from a state of great and painful anxiety, as to the view my countrymen might take of the propriety of my taking any notice, more or less, of Mr. George Thompson. For while nothing is further from my purpose than to wound the feelings of any friend of that individual, it is necessary to say, that in America, every one who is not an abolitionist, or, in other words, ninety-nine hundredths of the people consider him not only unworthy of credit, but unworthy of notice. At length, I have a tangible proof, by which to make my countrymen feel, that persons of the utmost respectability, excellence and piety, in Britain, not only concur in all the principles and proceedings, but partake of all the prejudices and ignorance of this individual, and openly defend his flagitious course. From this day forth, I deem myself fully acquitted on the only part of the subject which filled me with personal anxiety. For although you have not hesitated to speak in terms sufficiently disparaging of my humble efforts to defend this truth; yet as you have given no reasons for the judgment you have delivered, those who read for themselves may escape the influence even of your authority. And as you have been pleased to decide on the whole merits of the case, as well as on the merits of the parties involved in it—I escape, of course, from the whole blame of having damaged the truth by feeble advocacy. In this state of the case, it cannot surprise you, that I turn with delight from those who have hitherto assailed me, and address myself to you: that I avail myself of the right arising from your free and repeated use of my name, and your judgments both upon my character and acts, to speak freely in return. Let us forget the miserable trifling of Mr. Robert Bernard Hall. Let us pass over poor Moses Roper, who, it is but just to say, has written the most modest and sensible attack yet made on me. Let us even be moderate, in having absolutely silenced the garrulity of Mr. Thompson, who, in the Patriot of the 17th inst. I have that say which you have not only invited, but challenged me to utter, and to which I ask your serious regard.

I have manifested my deference to the judgment of a Christian people, by discussing it in bar, questions purely national and personal, into which, under erroneous pretences, they had interfered in a manner the most vexatious. I believed they were in great error—I presumed they were sincerely disposed to do good—I knew they were really doing us, and themselves, and the world harm—and challenged and forced into the matter, I have discussed it on its more merits—admitting you and your people to be all you professed to be—and only endeavoring to prove that we were not as evil as you made us out. So far as you and those who can influence are concerned, you have declared that you remain more firmly than ever settled in your harsh judgments of us, and your fixed purpose to follow out all your offensive courses. Nay, you plainly declare, that rather than alter a title of your conduct, principles, opinions, or demands on this subject, you prefer that all fellowship between us and you should terminate. That argument and conclusion, then being complete and final, we need say no more. I am content to wait and see whether the American people will, at your suggestion, change their national constitution; or whether, in the event of the adequate majority for that purpose not being attainable, they will, as the inference of your argument, break up the confederacy—to regain your good opinion.

There is, as I have said, quite another view of the whole case. You say in the course of your speech, "If our American brethren saw any thing in us, which they thought, and justly thought, was an evil of sufficient magnitude to induce their kind offices for its suppression we ought to feel obliged by their using their endeavors to stir us up to a due consideration of it, and to practical efforts for its removal." And in the context you are somewhat pointed in enforcing this idea, as containing in it a great rule of duty. In general we have considering the ill-doing of this delicate office more harmful than its omission. In particular it has appeared to us as a pretext liable to infinite abuse, and practically resorted to most by those who had least ground and least right to display it. But, sir, I can hardly either in faithfulness or honor, abstain any longer from its use. And the main object of this communication is to point out, in the actual condition of considerable portions of the British empire, evils, which really are, or which your party has declared to be, of so palpable and so monstrous a description, that decency would seem to require you to repress them, or be very modest in rebuking others while they exist.

1. To come at once to the grand cause of outcry against us as—the unhappy and indefensible existence of slavery, in many of the States. Will you be so good as to turn your eyes to the map of Africa, and fix them on a spot longer than half of Western Europe? At its southern extremity, find Cape Town. Then find the speech of Dr. Philip, delivered in Exeter Hall ten days after you delivered yours. In that town and neighbourhood are 9000 British slaves!! Scattered over that vast peninsula are many thousand more of British slaves!! And yet the ear of day is dull with being told that in the British empire there were no slaves; and the very speech that has elicited these remarks was made at a meeting on the anniversary devoted to a glorious fact that never occurred, namely, "Slave emancipation in the British colonies."

2. Turn now I pray you, to the map of Asia and find the vast dominions which God has lent to you there, embracing a population of one hundred and thirty millions of souls.—Then look over a file of papers, and read a conversation that occurred in the Common House of Parliament, but a short time back, between the honorable Mr. Buxton and Sir J. Hobhouse, on the subject of British slavery in India!! There you will find it admitted that "domestic slavery prevails to a great extent" in India, especially in Bengal. There you will find proof that no direct effort was ever made to abolish it,—and reasons urged by the government why it cannot now be abolished,—and why treaties now existing seem to render its future abolition impossible!

3. Turn your attention next to the Western side of the Atlantic Ocean, and see nearly a million of apprentices in the West India Islands; and then remember what you have yourself said and written on the subject of this system; and call to mind the innumerable declarations made weekly, up and down the country, by those who belong to your party, and who (at the Hoodsouth Anti-Slavery Society, on the 3d of this month) denounced it "as aggravated slavery, under the delusive name of apprenticeship," and denounce every "proposal of government" as only calculated to excite suspicion.

Do I draw an inference at all strained, when I say, that the subjects of a Monarch, whose dominions in three quarters of the globe are, by their own showing, and by irrefragable proofs, covered with slaves, should deal somewhat gently with other nations, who may chance to be in the same unhappy condition? Do I say too much, when I caution such people to be more guarded in boastful assertions, which are contradicted by the fact and the record of the case? Do I give needless offence when I beg you to

remember, that your parliament is omnipotent over this subject, and is therefore responsible for all the evils which exist, either through their negligence or by their consent? Alas! Sir, it is an ancient habit to be bitter against our brother for a mote, when a beam is in our own eye.

But I have more to add. We have been spoken against with great severity for neglect of the spiritual welfare of the colored population of the United States; and you have, in an unhappy hour, said you believed and approved these hard sayings. I have in vain denied; in vain disproved them. My object now is to show the condition of the country, whose people bring and credit them; still keeping the line of duty indicated by your suggestion.

4. Let me beg you then to look at the condition of Lower Canada, where the Roman Catholic religion is established by treaty and by law, where annual grants of public money are made to support it, and where it has had free course, until the people are so ignorant that by statute law the grand jurors and the school commissioners are allowed the privilege of making their marks instead of signing their names, and where, according to the belief of the whole universe, except Papists, a system of idolatrous worship is guaranteed by the power of the British realm.

5. Then look over the votes in the Committee of Supply in the present Parliament, and you will see £6928 "for the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth," (which is just about the sum of the vilified American pay annually to promote the religion of Jesus Christ in Western Africa, through the Colonization Society) and I ask you, as a Christian, to resolve the questions, which these enterprises you deem most injurious to true religion? which you and your party have most actively opposed? and which is most under your eye and control? Heaven and earth are moved to prevent the spread of the Gospel in Africa, through the Colonization Society; and not a whisper is heard to prevent the increase of idolatry in your own land, through Government patronage.

6. But a more frightful case remains. Remember that you have about one hundred millions of heathen in your Indian possessions;—then read the noble speech of the Rev. W. Campbell, a missionary from Bangalore, delivered at Exeter Hall, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. There Sir, you will find positive proof that the horrid system of Hindoo idolatry, in all its cruelty and corruption, is upheld, partaken of, and made a source of gain by the British authorities in India! Temples are supported by the government; priests and dancing women are paid a monthly allowance out of the public revenue; magistrates are present and aiding officially at their brutal ceremonies; military officers do their peculiar honors to the abominable thing; and British functionaries collect the wages of iniquity. And now, Sir, what can the eagerness of party zeal find, in all its false allegations against us, equal to the naked deformity of these facts?

7. But pass again to another portion of your wide empire. In multitudes of publications I have seen our alleged neglect of the religious instruction of the colored population of America, made the basis of insinuations against the sincerity of our religious profession. If you will read the speech of Dr. Philip already alluded to, you will find the following sentence: "Bote-man, a Caffre chief, and others, have been petitioning me for missionaries, by every messenger through whom they could convey to me a verbal communication for the last twelve years; and I have not yet been able to send them one." Gracious heaven! what an account will the twenty thousand Protestant ministers of Great Britain have to render for the souls of these poor Caffres, whom so many of them have forgotten, to abuse their brethren in America for neglecting a population amongst whom a larger proportion hear the gospel, than of the inhabitants of the British Empire.

Let us look at London, the seat of your wealth, power and civilization; the abode of your Sovereign; the seat of your Parliament; the see of a Bishop, whose income would support a hundred missionaries. Listen to what the Bishop says of so much of his diocese, as is contained in the metropolis. "There are," says he, "thirty-four parishes, containing above 10,000 souls each, (omitting all notice of those which contain less) and in the aggregate 1,137,000 souls; but there is church room for only 101,682—less than one tenth of the whole!—Allow one church for every 3000 souls and 379 churches would be required; while in fact there are 69; or if consecrated chapels be added, only 100." That is, above 1,000,000 souls, in a single city, and that city the seat of your glory, utterly unprovided for by the nation and the Established Church. Now if we should add what is done by dissenters of all classes, and add also the destitute of the small parishes, the result might be varied a little; but still make the best of it you can, and you are left with more people destitute of the means of grace in London alone, than in all the United States! If you doubt these statements of the Lord Bishop of London, consult the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the city mission; and then ponder, whether the hundreds of pounds squander-

ed on Mr. Thompson's trip to the U. States—and in printing his slanders of that country—and the additional hundreds, which I see Dr. Heugh urged the people of Glasgow to give him by way of "Testimonial Fund"—might not have been fully as well laid out in sending the Gospel to the British capital?

Besides, the accusations now made your own, on the general subjects of slavery in itself considered, and neglect of the religious instruction of the natives—the remaining charges which we have been arraigned upon—may, to a certain extent, fall under the general head of severity, injustice and deep-rooted prejudice against the blacks. These things may be true, or they may be false. The statements and evidence on both sides are in reach of the public. You have vouched for their truth, and it is not now my design to show the contrary; but to show who they are that are so ready to magnify real errors, and to allege false crimes upon their neighbours.

9. Pray, Sir, were you ever in Ireland? If you were, you saw a land fertile and beautiful; a people handsome, intelligent and active; a climate more genial than any other in so high a northern latitude; in short, every thing that should make its teeming population rich, happy and powerful. I was there. I saw hundreds of people who had no fixed abodes. I saw the majority of the houses of the lower classes to be worse than the stables and cow-houses in England; I saw thousands in rags; hundreds naked; and hundreds more naked, except a piece of a single old garment. I looked at the third report on the expediency of a poor law for Ireland, made by order of Parliament, and I found that 2,385,000 souls are out of work, have nothing to depend on and are in distress for thirty weeks every year. It is a settled, indisputable truth, that one third of the Irish people beg their bread two thirds of every year. And yet enormous quantities of grain and live stock, and all sorts of provision, are exported from Ireland. And yet, in defiance of all these tremendous, long continued, and periodical suffering, there is no poor law, nor any sort of general provision by law, for the poor of that island. But there are forty nine regiments of horse and foot, and a constabulary force of equal magnitude—ready to stay the people's stomachs with lead at night, and steel in the morning. This is the happy consummation of six hundred years of British authority! And how can you Sir, look any human being in the face, and charge his country with wrong, till you have strained every effort to redress this vast hereditary guilt? Or if you fail, how can you speak, nationally, in the hearing of earth or heaven, about human wrongs?

10. Look for the last time, to the vast plains of South Africa, wet with the blood of murdered nations. Read the clear and masterly speech of Dr. Philip, already twice referred to. "If a traveller who had visited that country twenty five years ago, were to take his stand on the banks of the Keiskamma river, and ask what had become of the natives whom he saw there on his former visit; if he took his stand on the rocks of the Sondago river, and looked towards a country seventy miles in breadth before him, he might ask the same question; if he were to take his stand again on Fish river, and then extend his views to Caffraria, he might ask the same question; and were he to take his stand on Snow mountain, called Graaf Reinet, (he would have before him a country containing 40,000 square miles), and ask where was the immense concourse he saw there twenty-five years ago; no man could tell him where they were!" Ask Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's principal Secretary for the colonies, and he will admit that the system of treachery, plunder and butchery, by which these brave and upright savages have been wasted in exterminating oppression, constitutes perhaps the most degrading of all the chapters of the history of mankind! It is a chapter written in the tears and blood of slaughtered tribes—and is hardly yet dry upon the paper that records it for the execration of posterity! It is a chapter that had not been fully enacted when you were conceiving plans and arranging agencies, by which to make illustrious the benign sway of universal freedom, justice, and benevolence in your Monarchy;—and to brand upon our Republic reproaches which all coming generations could not efface.

But why need I multiply particulars? When these things are set right, and you seek from us another list, we will say to you concerning your policy, in nearly all its parts, things which you will think better able to bear. We will point out how you may establish real freedom amongst yourselves, and thereby show your acquaintance with its sacred principles; how you can make your laws just, equal and humane, and thereby manifest in practice your devotion to principles commended for others. At present such a proceeding could only irritate; and is the more readily forborne, because, it is not as an American or a republican, but as a Christian, my mission brought me to you. The assurance, too, that the party with which you act, is in point of numbers, a very small minority of the British nation, makes me the more willing to adhere to this view of my duty. Indeed, it is chiefly because your party has much of its strength in that sect to which I was more particularly sent, that it seemed clearly necessary

for me to take part at all in these discussions. I readily admit that time, patience, sacrifices, and much labour, are needful for the redress of the evils I have pointed out. I know that the present generation is not responsible in such a sense, for most of them, as past generations have been. I am convinced that multitudes of Englishmen deplore, and would gladly remove them. I am satisfied that it is by the silent influence of example, and the kind and clear exposition of general principles; rather than rude and harsh personal or national assaults, that we can do you good in these or similar cases. And I gladly declare my belief that the Christians of America, as such, can and ought to hold Christian intercourse and sympathy with the Christians of Britain—notwithstanding that the British nation may be responsible in the matters alleged; and that we can and ought to do it—without perpetual vituperation and insult, even for what is true—not to say without gross perversions of the facts and merits of the case.

Such, Sir, are my views of the subject. I deeply regret that yours are so widely different. And I humbly beseech you to imagine the whole course of your proceedings and arguments—embracing of course the mission of Mr. Thompson; and his conduct since his return—made ours, and our case made yours; and then decide what would by this time have been the feelings of your people towards us, if we had treated you as you have treated us? I declare, in the presence of God, my firm belief, that if things go on much longer as they have progressed for the last two years, there will not be found on earth men more estranged from each other than the professors of religion in the two countries. I have already witnessed the spectacle of a part of the religious press in England, urging forward the government of the country to an intervention, if necessary, with arms, against the progress of liberty in Texas, upon the false and ignorant pretext that the government of the United States, unless prevented by force, would possess itself of that country, and introduce slavery there! The people generally of America are long ago roused to the highest pitch of indignation against your proceedings in this whole business. You have now reduced the Christians of that country to a position, where, if they act with you or admit your previous statements or principles—they become, on your own showing, infamous! You may now behold in the preceding statement the posture in which all the world but yourselves have viewed you during all this terrible affair!

Was it ignorance of your real condition, or was it national vanity and prejudice, or was it all these unitedly, that impelled the Abolition party in Britain to pursue the course they have adopted? It is not my desire to give offence, and I will not therefore attempt to decide. Your party profess to have full and accurate information about us; though it is very odd that at your meeting, Dr. Heugh moved, and Mr. Eadie seconded, and your "very numerous and highly respectable meeting" unanimously voted, that our national constitution contained a very important principle, which is not only not in it at all, but which the very discussion you were pronouncing on *ex cathedra*, proved not to be in it! Well informed gentlemen, not to say just judges, should be more cautious. It does not become me to say that your party are ignorant of the condition of their own country; but if they knew the facts now commended to their notice, it is not easy to reconcile their singular disregard of them, with their rampant benevolence on the other side of the water; and if they were unacquainted with them, they had better stay at Jericho till their beards be grown. Upon the delicate and painful subject of national prejudice, it is difficult to speak properly at all; but especially so to gentlemen whose passion lies in surmounting all prejudice whatever. The *John Bull* newspaper is said to represent the views and feelings of the extreme High Church and Tory Party; the *Record* is the reputed vehicle for Low Church sentiments; the *Patriot*, I am told, stands in the same relations to the Congregational Dissenters, embracing both Baptists and Independents, who are generally whigs and radicals. The *Times*, which from its great ability, must always wield a vast influence, is considered the organ of the Independent Conservative interest. I am very likely to be mistaken; but I have tried to inform myself of your condition—and this is what I learn. Be so good Sir, as to read any editorial article in either of these papers, for the last four months, in which it was necessary to express opinions or feelings in regard to the United States, and you will at once catch my present drift. But to aid such as have neither time nor opportunity for such a review, excuse the following sample from a late number of the last named paper:—"In short, this is just the wretched 'Colonization scheme,' to which those pious slave-owners, Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians of the United States have betaken themselves, as a plaster to their consciences, rank and rotten with hypocrisy; and though that holy American humbug may command a congenial support from the canting zealots of liberty and ashes, hallooings and horse-whippings, Bibles and brutality, missions and murders, religious revivals merging

in slave auctions, and lovefeasts terminating in Lynch law," &c. &c. It is but justice to say, that I have seen equal grossness only in the *John Bull*, and in Mr. Thompson's speeches, to some of which latter, this has a most suspicious resemblance. It is my duty also to declare, which I do with sincere pleasure, that the present Foreign Secretary of the King (Lord Palmerston) and the journals which speak the sentiments of the Government, are by far better informed, and more candid in regard to American affairs in general, than any others whose published views have come to my knowledge.

I may, in the end, be permitted to suggest, that perhaps too much has been said in relation to the existing and prospective intercourse between the churches of the two countries; and possibly too much consequence attached to it by myself, as well as others. I have uttered the sentiments of those who sent me, in their name, and endeavored to enforce them by such considerations as appeared to me just and appropriate. But I am not aware of any thing having transpired which would justify the supposition that America, or her churches, looked for any advantage which was not likely to be reciprocal, in being permitted to hold this intercourse. Still less can I conceive that any one could be justified in demanding of our churches, as conditions of it, not only adhesion to moral principles which we reject, but the procurement of political changes which are impossible. Yet, if I comprehend the drift of all British Abolitionism, it stops not a whit short of this.

It was the world, more than America, we sought to benefit. We had no purpose of attempting a revolution in Britain; nor did it enter into our conceptions that the revolution in America, of the most terrible extent, would be dictated to us, in terms hardly supportable. It was the benighted heathen for whose good we were laying plans; and the thought of personal advantage, or honor, or enjoyment, to any portion of ourselves, had never place for a moment, nor even ground for exercise; and, therefore we must needs be proof against all discriminating threats. It is quite gratuitous for the sects in England to decline receiving our delegates, except they be Abolitionists—which many individuals and some public meetings have recommended—while the Baptists, if I am rightly informed—have virtually done, and which seems nothing beyond the compass of your argument.

Indeed, this aspect of the case is so very far from the one which the facts exhibit, that I am greatly surprised that wisdom, if not kindness, did not prevent its presentation. For I believe no delegate who has gone from Britain to America, has been assailed, in public and in private on any of the great evils at which I have hinted in this communication, as every delegate who has come from America to Britain has been assailed on the subject of slavery. I believe, too, you would search in vain in America, for any man who had received from any sect or institution in Britain any token of respect or esteem; while it will be equally hard to find in Britain any man amongst any sect to which any delegate from America has ever come, who is not indebted to us for all the consequence he has derived from literary and theological distinctions denied to him at home, but bestowed by the kinder or more discerning spirit of strangers!

For my own part, without intending to commit the folly of depreciating a great nation, I am obliged to say, that the thing which surprised me most in England, was the universal ignorance which prevails in regard to America; while the thing which grieved me most, was the almost equally universal prejudice against us.

You do not know us. You have little sympathy with us. You do us wrong in all your thoughts. In regard to all these points, I believe there is but one mind amongst all Americans, not being Abolitionists, who have been in England. And if you have been pleased to express the hope that I would return to America materially changed in many of my views and principles, I have only to say in reply, that so profound is my sense of the false estimate you put on every thing national, as between us and you, that my visit to England has opened a new source of devotion in, gratitude to God that he permitted our ancestors to persecute ours out of it. So little impression of the kind you expect, has all that I have been forced to hear in England against my country and my brethren produced, that when I return to embrace again those beloved men, I shall revere them more, as I measure them by all I have known elsewhere; and when my weary feet touch that sacred land I shall rejoice in the very "dust and stones thereof"—as more precious than the pearls of all lands beside!

If I may not call you my fellow-Christian without offence, I can at least sign myself your fellow-sinner.

R. J. BRACKINRIDGE.
Paris, Aug. 20, 1836.

Sir George Head in his tour through the manufacturing districts of England gives the following account of the progress of pin making:

Pin manufacture at Warrington.—The brass wire is received at the manufactory in hanks or rolls from Staffordshire, and these in the first place, drawn to a fine thread in the usual manner.

As the wire still retains a curved form, it is straightened by straining it between alternate rows of pegs inserted on a table; and when perfectly straight, it is cut into lengths, of five or six inches; which lengths, however, are determined, being intended to form the shafts of a certain number of pins. A handful of these are delivered to a workman sitting behind two wheels, like those of a scissor grinder, excepting that, instead of stone, they are made of steel,

one being of a surface finer than the other.—This man performs the office of pointing with wonderful quickness. He no sooner receives this little bundle of wires, than in an instant they are assorted in his hand like a pack of cards in an even row: one on each wheel perfects the points of the other end are made in like manner; and the bundle handed to another operator, who, by the eye alone, snips off a pin's length from each end. The cutting is performed by a large pair of scissors fixed to the table, the blades of which are as big as a shoulder of mutton. The wires are now reported as before; and so on, recut by one man and repointed by the other, till the whole are subdivided into pin shafts, and nothing is lost.

To make the heads two little boys are employed, one of whom especially exercises in his vocation a degree of cunning workmanship, hardly to be expected from an artist so young, and at all events exhibiting an interesting display in the faculties of sight and touch. From a piece of elastic wire, such as from the covering of fiddle strings, with an ordinary pair of scissors, he snips off, as quick as he can open and shut the scissors, just two threads of the spiral or helix, and no more.—Were he to cut one thread or three, the head of the pin which it is intended to form, being too large or too small, would be consequently rejected as waste metal and recast into wire. The elastic wire is prepared by another little boy in the same apartment, who rolls it round a piece of straight brass wire of the proper dimension, and about three yards long, by the assistance of a spinning wheel. As the wheel turns round, the covering creeps along from one end to the other at the rate of two or three inches in a second, and when the straight piece of wire is thus entirely covered it being, I imagine, made purposely a little smaller at one end than the other, it is drawn out without any difficulty.

The pins are headed by little girls, and I was really astonished to perceive the rapidity with which every pin is taken up between the thumb and finger, and after the head is strung upon the shaft, is placed in a small machine, which rivets it at one blow and discharges it at another. This machine is of rather complicated construction, but in general appearance like a small turning lathe; that is to say it is fixed on a table, and in a similar way.—At a turn of the wheel, two small iron slabs separate with horizontal motion, and at another close again.—The girl sits behind the machine with a basin of pin heads in her lap, which in that state resemble poppy seeds, and having threaded two shafts, gives the wheel a turn with her foot, when the aforesaid slabs diverge one from another; she then places the two pins in two small horizontal holes made to receive them, and turning the wheel again, the slabs close violently, and rivet the two heads in a moment. Every time the slabs open, the two new pins tumble out and fall into a basin below.

In order to whiten the pins, they are boiled in a cauldron, in a composition of which I did not learn the ingredients, but of which the principle appeared to be tin broken into pieces the size of mustard seed.

After the pins are finished, it only remains to fix them upon a paper in the usual way, and this is in a separate apartment, where one woman superintends a number of girls who stick them in. The paper is doubled, entirely by hand and by the eye, in parallel ridges, and then delivered to the girls who sit at tables each with a machine like a vice before her. The crossed ridges or tucks of the paper being brought two and two, are introduced below into the machine, which closes and leaves a narrow horizontal strip above. Into this the pins are inserted, and in order to guide them in a straight line, parallel transverse grooves are cut on the surface of the instrument, at equal distances, so that each pin cannot fail to enter exactly into its proper place, it not being possible for it, when pushed forward, to move in any other direction.

Domestic Economy. We recollect that some twenty years ago, the National Advocate, then edited by M. M. Noah, contained a series of excellent essays upon domestic economy—full of advice and practical hints. The following suggestions appear to be from the same source. We found them in a country paper, credited to the New York Star. Mr Noah's domestic morality has always been more to our liking than his politics.

To the citizens at large we keep, diminish your expenses. Do it at once, and by a united movement. Diminish the quantity of meat you purchase in the market, select the cheapest piece; in sixty days there will be an over-stock of cattle, and poultry, and prices will come down, and butchers will escape from monopolizing drovers.—Forego the use of butter, except in small quantities, health will be improved, and prices will come down.

Instead of having a fire in every room, collect the family together at one cheerful grate, and the surplus of coal will soon reduce it to a reasonable price. Burn but one light in your parlor, and a smaller light in your hall, and oil and candles will soon bear a moderate price.—Sell your horses, or, if you keep them, limit their allowance, walk more and ride less, oats and hay will soon be selling at the rate of three shillings a bushel, and sixty cents a hundred.

Use rice, beans, meal and vegetables instead of flour, and twelve dollars per barrel will no longer be heard of.

By pursuing this advice, you will render a most grateful charity to the poor; for now, even with their present high wages, they can scarcely live.—Upon the reduction of prices, wages, might be reduced, and their employment continued. As the matter now stands,

our city will be filled with men out of work, and wholly destitute.

Instead of laying aside your hat, when the fur is rubbed off from the corners—or your coat, when the nap is worn from the cuffs and shoulders—or your boots, as soon as the soles or uppers are broken, keep them in use until they are insufficient to keep out the weather. In these items alone, the city might save, in one year, two millions of dollars.

Let our wives and daughters come down to the cambric frock and fill, and four shilling pocket handkerchief. They will be just as agreeable.

Those that are married will be more beloved by their husbands, and those that are not will be more likely to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days, the good effect would be made manifest; and when meat, flour and articles of consumption, come down to their old prices, and yet afford a fair profit to the seller, and the money market is easy, and confidence restored, we will all feel more happy and contented.

The Richest Man on Earth.—The Paris correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser says: "Louis Philippe is, without exception, the richest man in the world. He receives annually, in ready money, a sum of twelve millions of francs. He derives a revenue of perhaps twenty millions more from the lands, forests, and other property of the crown. He is in the enjoyment of the private fortune of the Orleans family, which should have been united to the national domain, as was the custom with former monarchs, on their accession to the throne, but which he was allowed to retain by an act consented to by Lafayette, La Fayette, and the glorious insurrectionists, who little knew what they were about, on the eve of his taking the oath to observe the charter as King of the French. The amount of his private fortune cannot be less than ten millions of francs per annum. He possesses, besides, an immense sum in ready money, estimated by some at between one hundred and fifty, and two hundred millions of francs. He pockets the million granted by the Duke of Orleans as presumptive heir to the throne, and the private fortune he is supposed to have given the Queen of the Belgians, and he has none of the obligations with which the civil list of Charles X. was burdened. The latter paid nearly six millions in pensions, which Louis Philippe has thought proper to suppress altogether; he had besides a large military household, a chapel, hunting establishment, &c. which cost him at least as much more, none of which have been retained by the present king, whose revenues are totally disencumbered, and consequently fully adequate to the maintenance of his family, without any provision from the State."

Paper Veneering.—We yesterday examined an elegant piece of furniture, veneered with marble paper, in imitation of rose-wood. The imitation was so perfect, and the veneering so exact, that an experienced paperer was not able to discover that it was not grained with paint, though he considered it almost impossible to shade and blend colours in such a beautiful manner. The paper was from the manufactory of Messrs. S. C. & E. Mann, of this town. They have brought the manufactory of colored paper to a higher state of perfection than any other establishment in the United States.—This plan of veneering furniture, we think, will prove a very useful improvement. It combines three very desirable qualities—elegance, durability, and cheapness. A common pine table can be covered in imitation of rose-wood for \$1.50, in a style that would defy the most skillful painter in the world to equal. It is the opinion of cabinet makers that it will wear much longer than common veneering.—*Dedham Patriot.*

Whitefield Line. We mentioned sometime since that a cask of the Whitefield line had been received in this town. It has since been used by Mr. Stephen Winslow, a brick layer of much experience and good judgment, who says that it makes as good mortar for brick work as the Thomas or Camden lime. The part which has been dug out being near the top is not quite so white, and therefore not quite equal for whitewash, but is as good for almost any other purposes, and after the quarry has been opened deeper the lime will probably be whiter. This quarry is only five miles from the Kennebec river and is very extensive. Wood can be had at that vicinity at great quantity for \$1 per cord at the kiln. Edw. Rowse of Windsor has possession of it.—*Portland Argus.*

S. J. Court.—Jesse Brown, of Poland, was brought into Court, yesterday, to plead to two indictments found against him by the grand jury.—The first charged him with administering white arsenic to a young woman named Rachel Bailey, on the 30th of January last, in such quantities as to cause her death—the second with administering like poison to his wife, Lucy Brown, on the 12th of January, and thereby causing her death on the 16th of the same month. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for Tuesday next.—For the State, Nathan Clifford Esq., Attorney General—for the prisoner, Fessenden & Debois and J. C. Woodman. The prisoner is a good looking man, apparently about forty-five years of age. During his stay in Court he exhibited no emotion, and was, to all appearances, as unconcerned as any of the spectators.—*East Argus.*

The Portland Courier states that from and after the first of May next, all colored persons will be prohibited from entering the Island of Cuba,

ONION DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 25, 1837.

It is now something more than a year since the fever for speculation which pervaded all classes of the community began to abate. All prudent men then foresaw what is now actually taking place, and it required no gift of prophecy to foretell, that when a reaction took place—when the day of payment came, there would be more distress than was witnessed under the pressure caused by the bank panic. That time has now arrived, and the community are reaping the fruits of the seed which was then sown. We are told upon good authority that "they who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind." When millions were vested in the purchase of lands at five dollars per acre which were never worth fifty cents, and millions more upon other lands which though more valuable, cannot be rendered productive of any immediate profit, who would not foresee and predict the consequences? We speak of land though the speculation was by no means confined to that, and those who dealt in that stood on firmer ground than most of the purchasers of stock of various kinds, some of which existed only on paper, it embraced whatever felt when it embraced the necessities of life, and withheld bread from the hungry until his necessities compelled him to gratify the avarice of the monopolist. The evil which was foreseen but not guarded against has now come upon us, aggravated perhaps by unforeseen circumstances and an unfavorable season. Our farmers we believe have less cause for complaint than almost any other class of the community. The last season was unfavorable for corn but not particularly so for other crops, and the demand has been good and the prices high for all the farmer has to sell, and it is but little that he needs to buy. Honest industry has received its reward. We have heard many say that it was easier to get five dollars from their farms last year than it was to get one dollar ten years ago. If this be so, they at least have no cause to be discouraged, though they might feel a little discontented, while hearing of fortunes made in a few days or weeks in lucky speculations. True will perhaps show them that they have no reason to be envious. That there is much distress in our cities and common mercantile towns, is not to be denied. That the failures of those who were rich, has thrown out of employment many honest and industrious men, and occasioned much distress is doubtless true, but are not the causes we have above stated sufficient to account for these events?—Wing politicians tell us that it is all owing to the present administration, and the opposition of the people to the United States Bank. Now we do not believe that either the government, or the bank and its friends are responsible for the present commercial distress, and we cannot but distrust the honesty or wisdom of those who would thus deceive the people. No political change would remedy the evil. We can do much for ourselves by industry and frugality. Despondency and complaint remedy no evils.

Though the weather is cold and the spring backward yet the whigs have cheering prospects. What a pity that their verbal promises should so often end in actual disappointments. They have triumphed in the municipal elections in Boston, Portland, and New York and probably will in Bangor. How encouraging their prospects must be to themselves. They have gained a victory in New York, and have not been defeated in Bangor and Portland. It is true their hopes have been blasted in Connecticut. But what is a State compared with a city? In cities wealth is concentrated and exercises an overwhelming influence, passion and prejudice sway the minds of the people. The masses are easily swayed one way or the other. But in the Country, people will think and act for themselves. Their sturdy independence is not so easily influenced by changes in the money market. The country is the strong hold of democracy, it ever has been and in the nature of things it always must be. We are glad that the whigs find encouragement enough to arouse them to action. We fear apathy more than exertion. Arouse the people to think and act for themselves and all will go right. Let them become careless and indifferent and their rights will be in danger.

The Court have directed that one Traverser Jury be summoned to attend the May Term of the Sup. Juo Court in this County on Thursday the third day of the Term.

A man by the name of Brown was committed to jail in this place on Friday last, charged with the crime of adultery. He is from Sumner. Further particulars we have not heard.

Another meeting will be held in this town on Saturday next on the subject of the Surplus Revenue. There is no doubt that a large majority are in favor of an immediate distribution among the inhabitants—and that it will be done. We notice that several other towns have made a similar distribution of it.

The President on reaching home was received by the citizens of Nashville in the most enthusiastic manner. He was met on his arrival by an immense concourse of his fellow-citizens, and was addressed in their behalf by Dr. Overton. The following is his reply to the Address.

GEN. JACKSON'S REPLY.

Sir—I receive this cheering welcome with feelings of which it would be vain for me to attempt an expression. It has been one of my most fervent prayers to kind Providence to be allowed the privilege of retiring to the walks of private life and of mingling once more with my old friends and neighbors relieved from the labors of the great public trust, which their partiality and kindness contributed in a considerable degree to impose upon me. About to enter upon the enjoyment of these pleasures, if any thing could impart to them a greater power to solace the evening of my life, it would be the tribute of affection and confidence offered on this occasion.

Whilst I cannot hope that my administration of the Government has been free from error, I have the consolation of knowing that no measure has been undertaken by it, which had its origin in any other than an honest intention to subserve the public interest. That many of its measures encountered bitter opposition was to have been expected, and was scarcely to be avoided, considering the nature of our institutions and the diversity of interests which are affected by the operations of the Federal Government. In all the contests which have grown out of these mea-

sures I have sought no support beyond the unbiased judgment of my democratic republican fellow citizens, and have indulged no other feeling towards those who have honestly differed with me in opinion than that of regret that the occasions for doing so have so frequently arisen. The most, if not all of these prominent measures have been maturely considered by the people and it is to be hoped that their judgment, whilst it determines the direction of political affairs, will also allay the excitement produced by their discussion.

For my own part, sir, though sensible in the trying events to which you have alluded, that no means have been spared which were calculated to impair my private as well as public character, I carry with me into retirement no disposition to complain. The recollection of the injustice done to me is lost in the satisfaction springing from the conscientious discharge of my duty and from the many evidences which the people have afforded of their determination never to allow personal invective or fictitious abuse to lessen the weight which is due to important public principles and measures.

I embrace you, sir, and those in whose behalf you have addressed me, with the fervor of an old friend, who is anxious to renew his former relations, and to manifest in the walks of private life, how dearly he values the privilege of being numbered with you, one of the sovereign people of free and happy America!

REPORTED POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. The Louisville Journal says.

"A distinguished citizen of Mississippi, who was yesterday in this city, states that there is to be a Convention in Texas on the first Monday in May. He adds that he himself is on his way from Washington city to Texas to attend the deliberation, and that Senators Calhoun and Preston, of the United States Senate, will be present.

To which the Washington Reformer replies:—"A distinguished citizen of Mississippi" must be in error. We have heard nothing before of the Convention in Texas; and, should such Convention take place, we are confident that neither Mr. Calhoun nor Mr. Preston has any idea of attending it. The regular annual session of the Texas Congress will be held on the first of May.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier said so no time ago—

That, at the instance of Mr. Calhoun, Duff Green had emigrated to Texas; that Mr. Calhoun's son has also determined to go there; and that, in due time, and on the occurrence of a certain contingency, he himself will follow, and endeavor to carry off as many of his friends as possible to that country, from whence they may more effectively wage war against Abolitionists.

We have not seen any contradiction of this rumor in the Reformer.

The whole federal press seems mightily elated by the fact that a few cities, ("scores on the body politic" as Jefferson called them,) have gone for the Bank and against the administration. We are not surprised by, nor terrified at, these results.—The money power which is brought to bear in cities, is powerless in the country, where the independent yeomanry are entirely beyond the reach of the scrub-aristocracy, and where opinions are not "bought and sold as cattle in the market." The strongest pillars of democracy, are the intelligent and independent farmers, the bone and muscle of the country, who do not pin their faith to dollars, or yield their opinions to artful and designing demagogues.—With them, the cent about the currency goes for what it is worth—nothing—East Argus.

"The only celebration proper or politic should be at the City Hall in JOINT BALLOT.—Let every office be filled by our friends. The 'ins' are stronger than the 'outs'."

The true doctrine, precisely—that party which gains a victory, and neglects to avail itself of the power which with victory comes, does injustice to itself—and we are glad to see the federalists openly avowing a line of policy, which has never been practiced, to the extent it should have been by their opponents.—*East Argus.*

A correspondent of the Kennebec Gazette, gives the following felicitous account of the proceedings of the meeting in Alfred which disposed of the Surplus:—

"The town of Alfred voted that the Treasurer be authorized to distribute the money to individuals, and to heads of families, or guardians for minors according to the census, and take their receipts for the same. This course was strongly contested by the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants at the meeting, on the ground that it was unlawful and could not be done without a manifest and palpable violation of the law, or in the striking and emphatic language of the Hon. Mr. Holmes. "In the very teeth of the law."

The question was at length decided by polling the House. There was a striking contrast in the general appearance between the minority and the majority. There appeared to be many respectable gentlemen in the minority; and in the majority there were some who bore in their faces the marks of poverty and want.

We should like to know which side the Hon. John Holmes was on. It seems that there were some red faces in the majority—and we suppose some pale faces in the minority. The way the people insist on having their own money frittered in the good society whigs almost out of their skins.—*Saco Democrat.*

The fine steamboat *Soluna*, was burnt to the water's edge on the 17th ult. near Vicksburg.

Over-banking a bre the mischief u odically suffers, an gults of a monetary tractable at the will er of a printing pre lects the memorabl and the severe con In the spring of 18 come prostrate, b and the banks were borrowers, a sudd Immense importa speculation were the borrowed largely to public lands, and t Then is presented portunity for specu simultaneous contr discount; they tell tomers that they h chaunts are shamed monthly, or thirty receive the broker's which land thrown comes this money f who reap those enu dents, directors, an "But if the secre too forcibly, a gen and the purchasers chaunts' paper at en profit and principal appear. The Jos the Hermans in N down dozens in the er breaks from his and hundreds thro movement of the immense amount of on rates, will be n The movement is c gers of the trap ar devising a scheme from being swept u selves have let loose "But why does specie to England, able at a future da exchange is seri specie must be ex specie importation banks can make the months or more, a will accomplish t immediate drain o bankruptcy the n whose shruved pap

"The British mi its in this country, will gladly receive the banks; and as owned or control owners, fearing a consequent destruc very readily assen measure.

"Nw who that prejudices, and for Buren and Mr. B mischief flows from contractions of a p if he will permit it at afflictions of th by the expansion was the trap for into it by borrow largely. The tra contraction, and th ing profusely. B longer confined t blood left for suck ately let them ou ergies, well know again at pleasure.

"The banking s and the merchant are crushed bene not the idol, but priests. Replace change not the id rolls as heavy an system! The s clients of their he submissive spanne them.

From the "FALCUES," from the represent will conclude, in w at a low ebb, in N eral failures to be few small ones. failed, and no n their regular bus ers fail, that to n interest to the co brought more sto more than they c not pay their di somebody else l them; is not ma The worst of the many men amon fall; for it canu such enormous a and not be "rotti n other way to a heap of failure ily of what we many men of se so long said so, must be some so much obstin that the proper themselves to b and we have pr among the cron just to serve the

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE
OFFICE.

